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TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1911.

HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY

To keep in touch with home news Washingtonians leaving the city should not fail to have the Washington Herald mailed to them. It will be sent promptly, and addresses may be changed as often as desired without interruption of service.

Mail order or phone Main 3300, giving the old and new addresses.

L'Enfant.

The interest which attached to the unveiling of the memorial to L'Enfant at Arlington yesterday was twofold. It was a long-delayed recognition of the great work accomplished by the designer of the city of Washington, and it was a monument to a man who achieved distinction in the paths of peace.

It is only within the past few years that tributes to the memory of civilians have been erected in the National Capital. We had statues of Scott, Thomas, McPherson, McClellan, Rawlins, Logan, Sheridan, Dupont, Farragut, and other military and naval heroes. On the other hand, the statues of Longfellow, Webster, Witherspoon, and Hawthorne are the only worthy memorials of civilians. The effigies of Lincoln and Franklin are hardly to be accounted artistic creations.

L'Enfant deserves all the honor which has been paid to him. His wonderful imagination and his genius as an engineer made possible the beautiful Washington of today. He was not a man who became famous through military achievement, and for this reason his memorial is unique. Some of these days we hope to see the memory of Hamilton and Jefferson honored by statues here; and if, as time progresses, we have more statues of great civilians we shall feel that the National Capital is not given over entirely to a glorification of the god of war.

Why should the Boston ball team feel so aggrieved over losing nine games, when Providence lost thirteen in succession, and then, you know, there always is the Washington team to fall back on.

Foreign Immigration.

Immigration Commissioner Jenks, writing in World's Work for May, offers some important facts concerning immigration. He shows that when aliens first began to come to this country, they were largely fugitives from political oppression, seeking an asylum. Many of them had been brought up on farms and were eager to become land-owners here. They became the best kind of settlers. In 1882 the immigrants numbered 646,764. During the entire period from 1819 to 1883 Northern Europe furnished 95.8 per cent of the immigration. Now it is furnishing less than 20 per cent. In the year 1907 there came to this country 1,285,349 immigrants, 81 per cent of whom were from Southern and Eastern Europe. A large portion were unskilled laborers. They often intend to remain in this country only temporarily. They are extremely frugal, and when they accumulate enough money they return to their homes.

The immigration commissioner reaches the conclusion that the present-day immigrant will become a settler and patriot only when he begins to take a personal interest in the country that has welcomed him and expects to remain here with his offspring. Our immigrants, the commissioner complains, are sending home annually some \$300,000,000, mostly for investment abroad. In many cases they buy land in their native countries at several times the cost of good fertile land here. This is due, it is said, to managers of immigrant banks, who persuade the new arrivals to place their savings for safe-keeping with their own countrymen, keeping the men away from any influences which would tend to Americanize them.

These people, instead of assimilating with our people and our institutions, continue to constitute a great foreign element in our country for the sole purpose of making money and giving nothing in return but a certain amount of unskilled labor. This leads the commissioner to the conclusion that what the country needs is not a law to keep good and thrifty immigrants away, but

one which, like in Canada, will bring desirable men and women here. For some reason this class has avoided our shores during the past decade.

Since the organization of the ice trust, ice prices move with the thermometer.

Jealous.

Yesterday morning a number of alleged metropolitan newspapers were published in New York. They were journals equipped with editors, reporters, special artists, and all the other paraphernalia for a complete record of the day's doings. Through the columns of those newspapers, however, we search in vain for any report of the arrival in New York of a centurion band of Washington wanderers—a distinguished and dignified representation of our own and only Chamber of Commerce.

We know that our fellow-citizens reached New York safely, even though they were somewhat belated. The special correspondent of The Washington Herald with the party announced the important fact. Why, then, should the New York newspapers have failed to chronicle the event?

Jealousy, pure jealousy. New York is not accustomed to such an influx of brains and beauty as entered within its gates last Sunday evening. It is so selfish and provincial, too, that when it observed true merit moving in phalanx fashion along Broadway, it deliberately declined to give the event the publicity which any other city would have been glad to accord. Surely this must be the only reason why the presence of the Washington contingent was so cruelly ignored.

We dismiss as impossible the suggestion that, perhaps, the members of the Chamber of Commerce absolutely failed to make any impression upon the town!

If you murder one person you get hung. If you kill thousands you get a statue.

Executing the Letter of the Law.

A "joker" in any act of law possesses a hidden meaning, which comes as a surprise to some one after the enactment, either defeating or distorting the apparent purpose of the law. But the "joker" in the Appalachian Forest Reserve act, which has elicited some comment, appears to be quite of a different kind. It will be remembered that the purpose of that law was to preserve the forest lands. To circumvent possible constitutional objections the bill was disguised to appear as a plan to aid navigable rivers. Director Smith, of the Geological Survey, now proposes to act according to the letter of the law by withholding his approval of purchases of forest lands until he has found the actual location of these lands to a "dependent navigable river."

Director Smith, as a native New Englander, no doubt has a sincere interest in the preservation of the White Mountain forest. He is merely doing his duty as required by that law, however, even if he has to bar some of the contemplated purchases. Watersheds of navigable rivers are essential to a proper execution of the statute, and they must be in evidence before purchase can be made. Those who wanted to make use of the Federal Treasury should first have made their peace with the Constitution.

Why are the footlights in a theater like a good many men in the audience? They go out between acts.

Properly Punished.

It is gratifying to note that the Police Court judges are following the example of the New York authorities and are severely punishing the miscreants who appropriate automobiles for joy-riding purposes.

The regulation which makes this conduct a misdemeanor was framed for the purpose of protecting private property. It would, however, fail in its object if persons arrested for its violation were allowed to depart from court with a nominal fine. In the case which came before the Police Court yesterday the evidence showed that the illegal use of the automobile resulted in serious damage to the machine, and the offender was very properly given a work-house sentence.

If the Police Court judges will act in the same rigorous manner with similar cases brought before it, the practice of joy riding in borrowed automobiles will happily cease.

When accused of being fat there is no use in entering a "not-out" denial.

The Hatteras Peril.

The perennial bill authorizing an appropriation for the erection of a lighthouse on the dangerous Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras once more has made its appearance in Congress. This measure, or a similar one for the same purpose, should be enacted into law and not again buried in committee.

With the satisfactory progress achieved in the use of steel and cement, as well as with the general development in structural engineering, the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the erection of this safeguard should not now be considered as insurmountable. Besides, no cost ought to be considered in determining such an undertaking, for the investment would be the means of reducing the loss of life and shipping which annually is recorded because of the insufficiency of the present mode of lighting on the treacherous coast.

Drish gallantry is not dead. The lord mayor of Dublin wants the British Parliament to give women the franchise.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE SETTLED STAGE.
When sweet Marie admits that she is thirty, And life seems trite, she isn't quite so flirty.

When Harold's age attains the stage Of forty, He settles down and isn't known As Sporty.

No youth is he, and sweet Marie No fairy; Both in their prime, a goodly time To marry.

All There.
"How many kinds of flowers are there in the world?"

"I have no idea. Some day I'll get hold of my wife's spring hat and count 'em up."

Mother at Her Best.
"I suppose you hate to see your daughter marry?" said the young man.
"Yes, I do," admitted the father. "Her mother has made it a point to be mighty sweet-tempered while this courtship was going on."

A Consideration.
"Now, about the oratorio. Shall we put Handel's picture on the programme, or the picture of the leading soprano?"
"I vote for the soprano. She has twenty or thirty relatives who'll buy tickets to the show."

Blame the Woman.
My wife is careless, I declare, A rather common type. She never can remember where I left my pipe.

The Whole Truth.
"Ferdie, am I the first woman you have ever loved?"

"No; I was in love with my teacher at ten, and with a circus rider at twelve. But you are the first girl I have ever proposed to, my dear."

Most of Us Would.
"I don't like to tell callers I'm out. The still, small voice of conscience reproaches me."

"I know; but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to a tiresome caller."

Keep Him Guessing.
"The course of true love never does run smooth."

"Well, it's a good thing. When a young man finds things running too smoothly he is apt to get bored and wander away."

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

From the Houston Post.
The first case of intervention that confronts the President involves the La Follette inscription in the Senate.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
Don't, however, burn your Standard Oil stock. If worse comes to worst, perhaps it will look nice on the pantry shelves.

From the Deseret Evening News.
It makes little difference how much or how long a man holds resentment, so long as he holds it and doesn't let it go.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
All things are possible—even a suffragette peace convention.

From the Columbia State.
Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts have been destroyed by fire at Suffolk, Va., but politicians will rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes.

From the Kansas City Times.
The plan to sing Missouri's new State hymn to the tune of "The Watch on the Rhine" will be perfectly satisfactory in St. Louis.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Hilly" Sunday is coming to Detroit to attract men to the churches, and it will then be up to the persons to keep them there.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.
A Methodist bishop is quoted as saying that what editors need is the same code of ethics as doctors and lawyers have. But what has he got against editors?

From the Cleveland Leader.
The Toledo Blade has located a Paris physician who says good comes from thinking. Now it is all perfectly plain to us.

From the Atlanta Journal.
Mr. Morison is advocating the simple life. That's what they all say, when they've had too much of the other.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The new Secretary of War has never been in battle, but he sat through one of Hobson's speeches.

From the Houston Post.
A Rhode Island savings bank has suspended payment. The accounts of the cashier show him to be \$25,000 short. His salary for twenty-one years past has been \$1,000 a year. He has a wife and ten children. We believe the beginners' class in arithmetic can figure out the rest.

From the Youngstown Telegram.
The resignation of the superintendent of the Delaware home for girls when the State legislature decided to place a woman in charge July 1 is another indication of the need of a change. Under the direction of a woman, better things are in store for a long neglected and much abused institution.

ABOUT WASHINGTON PEOPLE.

From the Kansas City Times.
But why worry seriously over a president who has been in the Senate when faithful old Jim Sherman is on the job, ever ready to cast the deciding vote in a manner that won't disturb business?

From the Philadelphia Press.
Three Washington aviators cooked a meal while up in an aeroplane. Appropriately enough, this latest example of high living included terpen.

From the Houston Post.
If Col. Archie Butt can't find an old-fashioned crazy quilt in Georgia, he might try the Oklahoma constitution or a Kansas Republican platform.

From the Houston Post.
Sully, who admitted several weeks ago that he had prevaricated in a conversation with John Hays Hammond, now says Hammond is a liar, too. But who cares about membership in a little two-bit Amalgamated Club like Sully's?

From the Omaha Be.
If lightning nearly struck the Capitol at Washington the other day, it must have been attracted by those Democratic robes sticking up.

The Presumptuous of Congress.
Editor The Washington Herald:
Your editorial last Saturday on "The Presumptuous of Congress" is the most sensible expression I have yet seen upon the subject of arbitration. If I could find objection to it it would be its extreme conservatism.

DR. J. C. HANSEN.
Washington, May 23.

SAD HOME-COMING FOR A GRAND DUKE

Grand Duke William Alexander of Luxembourg rules over a small but exceedingly lovely country to the northeast of France in the foothills of the Vosges, but the unfortunate ruler has not seen his domain for many years, being unable to leave Bavaria all this time, owing to incurable paralysis. The other day his loyal subjects celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday anniversary, but a sad fate it was. As there is positively no help for the grand duke, he has asked to be taken back to his native land, and shortly he is to be removed from Munich to Colmarburg Castle.

The sadness of the people of Luxembourg is increased by the fact that there is no male successor to the throne. The eldest daughter, the hereditary Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide Theresa Wittelsbach, now seventeen years of age, may marry a Bavarian prince. It has been rumored repeatedly that her choice would fall upon one of the Hohenzollern princes, and nothing would please the Kaiser more, but having spent all his life thus far in Bavaria her little serene highness no doubt has been enamored by the wiles of a handsome scion of the house of Wittelsbach. Just the same Luxembourg's fate appears to be sealed. There is no further chance of any male heir to the direct succession of the house of Nassau.

And the beautiful little mountain stronghold, one of the finest strategic points between Germany and France, soon will be another "Reichsland" or part and parcel of the German empire.

As far back as 1059 history mentions the house of Nassau, whose founder, Ruedo Count of Zutphen, married Elizabeth, Countess of Hammevelde, who was heiress to all the possessions of her family situated in the River Land district, comprising the former Duchy of Hesse-Nassau, annexed by Prussia in 1866. Luxembourg. The present line of rulers are direct descendants of Walram, Count of Nassau, Idstein, Wiesbaden, and Weilburg, who died in 1226. When the present grand duke turned his line, his illness was incurable he insisted that the powers should recognize his eldest daughter as ruler of Luxembourg, establishing the female succession, but it appears that the little grand duchess herself frustrated this design.

In the course of the investigation of the Bohemian conspiracy case, it has come to light only recently how narrow an escape Lord Curzon had from assassination at the time of the Delhi durbar. And were it not for the wanton murder of Mr. Noel Williamson on the northern border of India, the Curzon episode never might have become known.

From Nepal to the east of Behkhr, over more than 1,000 miles of territory, Lord Curzon was a no-effectual control. He was prevented from accomplishing his death only by a chain of fortuitous circumstances. That Lord Curzon had a no-doubt remarkable escape there can be no doubt. The determination with which the ruler of Lucknow, the crown collector of Lucknow, was accomplished about a year ago, when he was shot dead in a native theater before hundreds of natives and several of his own countrymen, showed an implacable hatred against the assassin in which he is selected as the instrument of a secret society for the fell work of murder.

No Camorrist nor any Mafia society could have done a more effective control of its members to do its dastardly bidding than the Hinduist's thirst for "vengeance" upon the British oppressors. The unfortunate Mr. Williamson actually met one of the Hinduist fanatics in the street, just as quite a number of other distinguished Anglo-Indian officials were done to death by native assassins when they were on strictly Indian soil. Had the Decent fanatics succeeded in bringing Lord Curzon's career in India to a fatal termination, he would not have been the first governor general to be murdered by natives.

It is nearly forty years since the Earl of Mayo was killed during his visit, as governor general, to the Andaman Islands. There is a strong penal settlement in the Andamans, and Lord Mayo was paying a visit to the more than 6,000 convicts then imprisoned there. The earl, surrounded by officials and an armed guard of police, had been up Mount Barrow to gaze at the splendors of the setting sun. The vice royal party remained some time at the crest, enthralled by the magnificence of the sight, when suddenly the light faded, and the Earl of Mayo descended the hill by torchlight with what seemed an impenetrable body-guard of armed men.

On reaching the jetty, however, the vice royal party found that their boat had not arrived. While all were waiting the arrival of the tender, Lord Mayo, in momentary forgetfulness of any danger, went on to the jetty, leaving his protectors only a few paces behind. Before a hand could be raised to save him he was in the grasp of Shere Ali and in a few moments he lay dying in the shallow waters of Andaman shore.

Fortunately, no such tragedy has occurred to any representative of the British government in India since that fatal day, but Lord Curzon's mission, as the viceroyalty, the Earl of Minto, had one or two narrow escapes, the most alarming of which was the blowing up of the train in which it had been expected that the governor general was traveling.

Lord Mayo, however, was not the first Anglo-Indian governor general to be murdered by natives outside of the confines of British India. There was Sir William Dufferin, who was killed in 1884, and Sir John Lawrence, who was killed in 1857. He was one of the distinguished officials who advised Lord Auckland to undertake the Afghan war in 1839. He brought his first success Sir William was created a baronet and left in charge of the British interests at Kabul.

On December 22, 1841, he was assassinated while attending a conference. It was at Kabul, also, that Sir Louis Cavagnari was murdered thirty years ago, together with his English comrades, whom he had taken on a mission to the Amer. Lord Roberts, in his book, "Forty Years in India," has a chapter on the narrative of the capture of Sir Louis and his companions for the "mysterious country of the Afghans." Lord Roberts feelingly describes the sense of ill foreboding which he experienced when he saw the latter cheerfully went forward into what literally was the jaws of death. He bravely met his death while doing his country's work, and all England sorrowed with his young widow when the news of his end arrived.

Queen Victoria was especially sympathetic to Lady Cavagnari, and gave her residence for life in Hampton Court Palace, where she still resides. The government awarded her an annual pension of £200. By the way, the widow of Lord Mayo received a lump sum of £20,000 and an annual pension of £1,000 a year for life. Lady Mayo also still is alive.

AN EDITOR'S DILEMMA.
From the Ohio State Journal.
When it falls to our lot to make up the web of life, we never look upon the popularity of the "Red" and "Blue" columns in the list of appetizing new sandwiches.

NO MILLIONAIRES' CLUB.

Fifty Millions Worth of Senators Ripped from Upper Branch.

No longer is the United States Senate the leading millionaire club of America. The number of millionaires in the Upper Branch of Congress has been decimated, and the time may not be far distant when the Senate will become known as the poor man's club.

No less than \$50,000,000 worth of Senators has been ripped from the Upper Branch by an operation as simple as the one that left Adam without one of his ribs. The late Democratic cyclone had much to do with it. From present indications there will have to be formed an association for the conservation of our millionaires in Senate unless it is to become the poor man's club.

The death of Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, carried \$15,000,000 out of the Senate. The retirement of Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, carried \$10,000,000 away. Four millions went with Eugene Hale, of Maine, when he made way for Senator Johnson, elected by the Democratic legislature.

Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, director in thirty-two different railroads, walked off with \$7,000,000. It was his own and he had a right to walk off with it, but the Senate in the aggregate became just that much poorer.

Then there was John Kean, of New Jersey, who, while scarcely in the class of Elkins, was worth \$5,000,000. When he was elected to the Senate, James P. Taliaferro, of Florida, with \$3,000,000, Hughes, of Colorado, died, removing another \$2,000,000.

The \$50,000,000 right at one clip. The men elected to replace these millionaires are virtually poor men, or, at least, what the world considers poor in these days of big fortunes.

We are not saying that the new Senators are about the only millionaires in the batch of baby members. He is worth \$2,000,000.

Senator O'Gorman, of New York, is by no means wealthy, and he expects to be obliged to support his large family on \$7,500, which is his salary in the Senate. He used to receive \$17,500 as judge of one of the New York courts, and he admits now that it is not going to be easy to keep up the Senatorial pace on \$7,500.

17-YEAR LOCUSTS DUE.

Entomologists Say Myriads Are Ready to Begin March in June.

From the New York Times.
Millions upon millions of cicadas are said by entomologists of the American Museum of Natural History to be lying in wait for a grand carnival of devastation a little later in the season, to be carried on throughout New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, with special center of disaster in New Jersey and Staten Island.

That the people may know what kind of devastators the cicadas are the entomologists explain that they are the familiar visitors known as seventeen-year locusts, and that the proof that there are millions of them getting ready for their summer's work lies in the fact that their larvae have been found all the way from Nyack to the Battery.

The cicadas should be considered into full-fledged foliage destroyers about June 15 in this neighborhood, while in Virginia, where they also do great damage, they may be expected to emerge a week or two sooner, according to the weather.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

By W. A. MACY.

DISCOVERER OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

It is not often that a man succeeds in giving his name to a disease, as did Dr. Richard Bright. He was not a great man, nor a great physician; yet his career is an illustration of what may be accomplished by persistence and hard work. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1789. After graduating in medicine he set up practice in London. He was very studious and made a thorough study of the kidneys, collecting and recording an immense amount of information relating thereto. He visited many hospitals on the continent, always observing and noting. After the battle of Waterloo he assisted in caring for the wounded in the hospitals of Brussels. He was the first to point out the nature of the disease of the kidneys, then little understood, from which so many people were dying every day. He devoted so much time to the subject and studied the disease so carefully and minutely that it came to be called by his name. His success was due to his diligence and to his powers of observation. As a brother physician said: "Bright could not theorize, but he could see."

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

To-morrow—Brilliant Indian Military Tactics.

From the New York Times.
An alert attorney of Boston has taken what he considers a good sporting chance in buying for \$100 the equity in the \$50,000 "spendthrift trust" created for the benefit of one Hammond Braman, bankrupt, thirty-five years old, whose life has been marked by dissipation. In case Braman dies without an heir the trust fund becomes the property of the attorney. If he leaves an heir the attorney loses his \$750 investment. The attorney is now sixty years of age. What a chance for a layman to outwit a lawyer! The lawyer believes he cannot. Which way would you bet?

One Woman's Solution.

From the New York Times.
The woman who took her six children to the jail where the breadwinner of the family is awaiting trial and left them there to be supported by the State, found a radical solution of a perplexing problem of justice. When she was arrested for abandonment of the whole family seemed to be provided for, but somebody bailed her out. This complicated case will be worth watching.

Putting It Up to the Men.

From the Lowell Citizen.
It is practically settled that a large proportion of the fire that destroy property and endanger human life are started by careless smokers. Now, if smoking were a distinctly feminine habit, there would be something doing!

Cultivating Tramps.

Gov. Dix has suggested that tramps be placed on the abandoned farms of New York State. This is all right, but what does he propose to get to cultivate them?

Asst. Test for Him.

From the New York Times.
Miss Democracy will hardly propose to "Uncle John" Harmon until she discovers how many Democratic legislative bodies he sends to the Ohio penitentiary.

SUMMER DRINKS CONTAIN RED DYE

Chemists Discover Coloring Quality of Soft Drink.

Indianapolis, May 22.—The food and drug department of the State Board of Health has prepared an exhibit for the display that it uses for instructing the people of the State in the proper use of food stuffs.

The exhibit consists of a dark pink stocking dyed so as to resemble the ordinary methods of laundering. The dye used was from a bottle of summer soft drink such as may be encountered at almost any of the thousand and one soft drink establishments that come and go with the hot season.

As a test a white wool stocking was obtained and about one-fourth of the contents of the bottle was poured in a bowl, and the stocking was permitted to soak in the solution for a few minutes. It came out a beautiful pink.

Repeated washings by the chemist, under conditions similar to those used in the laundry, failed to dislodge the coloring matter.

WIFE OF HUTCHINS MAY ASK RECEIVER

Action Being Considered by Her Attorney.

Attorney John C. Gittings, counsel for Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, yesterday stated to Chief Justice Clabaugh he was considering filing for his client an application for the appointment of a receiver for the estate and property of the aged millionaire.

If this application is made, the court proceeding will come before Chief Justice Clabaugh as supplementary to the petition filed by Mrs. Hutchins to have her husband adjudged mentally incompetent.

Action of William J. Dante, the trusted agent of Mr. Hutchins, in filing a petition in court last Friday for the appointment of a receiver of the estate to supervise his trusteeship, is said to have precipitated the proceedings now reported as considered by Mrs. Hutchins and her counsel.

Mr. Hutchins is sojourning at Narragansett Pier, N. I. It was reported yesterday that his condition is favorable, although he is weak and half his body is paralyzed.

PHYSICIAN RACING ACROSS THE OCEAN

New York, May 22.—Having completed 8,250 miles of his race against time, which ends in Rome, Dr. J. J. Choate, Los Angeles, arrived in this city today from Chicago. The physician is on his way to Rome in response to a "hurry call" from Mrs. A. B. Browning, who was stricken in the Italian city several days ago.

Dr. Choate leaves on the Cunard steamship Mauretania Wednesday, and on reaching Fiume will take a special train to Rome. After crossing the English channel he will find another special waiting to rush him from Calais to Rome.

The 7,500 mile journey is believed to be the longest ever taken by a physician to attend a patient.

POLICE PUT BAN ON AUTO RATCHETS

Whistles Must Be Silenced, Maj. Sylvester Orders.

In response to several complaints, Maj. Sylvester has issued instructions to the police that they must notify all automobilists that ratchets must be silenced, and only horns suitable for warning and not frightening people, will be permitted.

Some of the whistles, one complainant asserted, were more like locomotive whistles, and could be heard for miles. Maj. Sylvester said he instructed them not to be in themselves, but that owners had a habit of showing off their noise-making ability, and used them to excess. The police will warn automobilists for a few weeks before they begin to enforce the law through the Police Court.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE GETS A NEW COMMANDER

Captain Berthoff, Well Known for His Exploits in the Far North, Succeeds Worth G. Ross.

Capt. Ellsworth Price Berthoff, noted as one of the most intrepid officers of the Treasury Department's navy, and who holds a gold medal awarded by Congress for life-saving exploits performed in the far north, yesterday became the captain commandment of the Revenue-cutter Service in place of Capt. Worth G. Ross, who was placed on the retired list May 1 on account of physical disability.

Secretary MacVeagh's selection of Capt. Berthoff for the important post was made after the most thorough investigation of the records and capabilities of the fourteen captains who presented themselves as candidates for the position. He is a man of great ability in his profession, is forceful in character and in every way fitted for the position.

He entered the service as a cadet September 14, 1884, was commissioned a third lieutenant June 11, 1887, a second lieutenant October 11, 1887, first lieutenant June 11, 1890, and a captain's present grade, on June 23, 1907. He has served with credit on nearly all the stations of the service, his greatest record being made in connection with his service in the Arctic Ocean, during the last Alaskan waters.

In December, 1907, President McKinley selected Capt. Berthoff as one of the

ELOPERS DO NOT INTEND TO QUIT

Young Rose